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KL 254

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
MAIL-MAIL
Contains the Weekly News
of Hongkong and the
Far East
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$15
per annum.

No. 16993.

一月十日七百九千九百一十

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1917.

ET 大英年大國華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
HONGKONG
Tlx. 616

G. B. R.
NOTICE.

AN EUROPEAN Non-ASiATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE MEMBER OF THE
OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT SITE DECEMBER, 1914,
\$23,970,367.
I.—Authorized Capital \$4,000,000,
Subscribed Capital \$24,500,000
Paid-up Capital \$23,437,500
II.—Fire Funds..... \$3,837,047
III.—Life & Annuity Funds..... 17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account..... 123,220
\$23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch..... \$2,331,455
Life & Annuity Branch..... 2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department..... 337,299
Other Receipt..... 478,940
\$5,339,298

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TAMES & CO.
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 1.50 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.50 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CABS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
and not for special cars, may be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season Ticket will be issued until
payment thereon has been made in Bank
Notes, by Cheque or Comptometer order
Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY, JR.

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS,
KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
Hudson
AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS



ELIOTT
GRAY
HARLEY
DAVIDSON
MOTOR
CYCLES

TELEPHONE 483.

COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND
4" to 15"
CIRCUMFERENCE

GABLE LAID
5" to 15"
CIRCUMFERENCE

4 STRAND
3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
SHEWAN, TAMES & CO. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

WATSON'S EUMINTOL

A Liquid Dentifrice having all the Characteristics
of Odol.

Applied directly on the brush it cleanses the teeth and
prevents their decay.

When mixed with water it forms a pleasant antiseptic mouth
wash, which purifies and refreshes the whole mouth.

Price \$1.25 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG AND CHINA

TEL. 16.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 tons' weight.

Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 469.
Shipyard: Shum-Su-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.

Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE have this day REMOVED Our Offices to No. 10, Ice House Street, MONSON & TAYLOR. Hongkong, Oct. 29, 1917. 2243

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

APPLICATION FOR NEW ISSUE OF SHARES

THE SHARE LIST CLOSES on THURSDAY, 1st November, 1917, Hongkong, Oct. 29, 1917. 2243

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY (BRITISH SECTION).

THE Public is hereby notified that on and from WEDNESDAY, 31st instant and on each succeeding Wednesday until further notice the train timed to leave KOWLOON at 1.45 P.M. is cancelled and in its place a train will leave at 1.25 P.M. and will run according to the running of the present 1.25 P.M. Saturday local train. Tickets will be served on this train if ordered the previous day.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Kowloon, 29th October, 1917. 2244

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT 6% WAR LOAN OF 1916.

COUPON NO. 2, PAYABLE 1st NOVEMBER, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as the DEFINITIVE BONDS have not yet arrived from England, the PAYMENT of the DIVIDEND DUE on 1st November, 1917 will be made by a provisional coupon scrip. Certificates should be presented at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on 1st November, 1917 when the relative provisional coupon will be issued.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Colonial Treasurer.
Hongkong, Oct. 28, 1917. 2240

THE PENANG HARBOUR BOARD.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of GENERAL MANAGER of the PENANG HARBOUR BOARD. Applicants should have a thorough knowledge of all Shipping Matters including the loading and unloading of cargo and coal, and warehousing.

Applications, stating salary required, should be addressed to the Local Chairman, Penang Harbour Board, Penang, Hongkong, Oct. 28, 1917. 2239

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF
AND
CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEGS AND BARRELS
FOR
REPORT OF STEAMERS USE.

86

PHENIX RECORDS
(MADE IN ENGLAND)

80 Cts. Net.

The Hour That Gave Me You... (Vocal Duet)
I Loved You More Than I Knew... (Purloined)

Yeoman's Wedding Song... (Baritone Song)
The Sea... (Baritone Song)

Young Tom of Devon... (Baritone Song)
The Carnival... (Baritone Song)

Drink to Me Only... (Baritone Song)
Who is Sylvia... (Baritone Song)

Sincerity... (Baritone Song)
Schubert's Serenade (Baritone Song)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

TEL. 1322.

METALS
of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assort'd stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1860)

HONG KONG LTD.

100000

Golofina

The Highest Grade Jamaica Leaf
Connoisseurs Try Bouquets
Perfectos SOLD EVERYWHERE

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

WAR SIDELIGHTS

THREE CHAPTERS OF SECRET HISTORY.

Here are three chapters of hitherto secret history. They afford interesting sidelights on the story of the war.

A DRAMATIC MOMENT 1 A.M.

Some hitherto unpublished details of vital historic interest about the part played by Italy on the eve of the great war towards the salvation of France were divulged in the narrative which Senator Guglielmo Marconi contributes to the Rome daily, *Bulletin l'Informazione*, says the *Clarion*'s Milan

correspondent.

Germany knew we would not back her savage attack against the liberty of Europe, nor in fact, did she attribute much importance to our neutrality.

Her game was for deeper and more treacherous. Germany wanted Italy to leave France in doubt as to Italian intentions.

On the morning of July 30, 1914, one day before Germany declared war upon Russia and two days before she declared war upon France the Marquis Giacinto, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed the French Ambassador at M. Barthou, that Italy would not rally to Germany's side in the war against France. This assurance was telegraphed immediately to Paris, but was insufficient to reassure France completely, seeing that on our part there was no official declaration of neutrality.

On August 2, two days before England declared war against Germany, the Italian Government decided on a policy of neutrality. Our Ambassador being then absent from Paris the news was forthwith communicated to our Charge d'Affaires there in a despatch which arrived at 1 o'clock in the morning. Without a moment's hesitation, our representative hurried to seek audience with the French Minister, M. Vivian, who entering the room, turned deadly pale and shrank back, feeling instinctively that nothing but Italy's resolve to join hands with Germany, could have convinced an Italian diplomat to rouse himself at that unearthly hour. But no sooner had M. Vivian perused the despatch than he gave full vent to his "Before another half hour had elapsed the French Prime Minister had already ordered the mobilisation of nearly a million men whom France would otherwise have been obliged to maintain on her eastern and southern frontiers to guard against possible attacks from Italy."

"It was that million men which arrested the German advance, won the Battle of the Marne, and saved France from being trodden under the savage heel of Teuton militarism. Had there been the slightest hesitation, the slightest vacillation on Italy's part, had any Italian politician done a tenth part of what Bismarck did when he tampered with the famous *Loeuvre* telegram which resulted in the Franco-Prussian War, France would not have dared to withdraw a single soldier from the Italian frontier, and the world's history would have been a hundred times different to-day."

HOW FAIR WAS FAIR.

General Oberst von Bismarck, one of the most brilliant officers of the Prussian Army, and

such was General Gallieni's right-hand man in the tremendous days when Paris was awaiting hourly to hear von Kluck battering at her gates, has been telling the boys of the Lycee of Paris how Paris was saved and von Kluck defeated.

The *Time*, Paris' correspondent sends the story:

"On September 3, the Intelligence Service, which was working splendidly, reported, about midday, that the German columns were swerving south-east, with the apparent intention of avoiding Paris. General Clergerie went on:

"I then had with General Gallieni one of those long conferences which denoted grave events. As a rule they never exceeded from two to five minutes. We of the Military Government of Paris were not given overmuch to talking; we noted the upshot of our conference was this: 'If they don't come to us we will go to them with every available man.'

"On the night of the 3rd, assured that the German Army could only leave a rearguard on either bank of the Ourcq, Generals Gallieni and Clergerie determined to throw the whole weight of General Marnoy's army against this rearguard, cut the enemy's communications, and take full advantage of his hazardous situation.

"At 10 o'clock in the morning Generals Gallieni, Clergerie, and Marnoy met and arranged the details of the plan of operations. In the afternoon they came to an understanding with M. Meintz, the British Ambassador, that he would leave to Paris and announce that he would take the offensive on the 6th. At noon on the 4th the Army of Paris fired its first shot, and the Battle of the Ourcq, the preface to the Marne, had begun."

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Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.
Codes used
Bentley's
A. S. C. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MILLION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,
the 2nd November, 1917, at 5.30 p.m.,
at Jockey Club Stables, Causeway Bay,
A few well known
RACE PONIES.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Oct. 27, 1917. 2243

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 3rd November, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

SUNDAY
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE
etc. etc.
(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience
Sale.)

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Oct. 30, 1917. 2247

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 3rd November, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,
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Ice House Street.

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PATELL & CO.
ORIENTAL PRODUCE
EXPORTERS,

SILK MERCHANTS,

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS,
HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

the 9th and 10th November, 1917,

commencing each day at 2.15 p.m.,

at No. 23, Lyndhurst Terrace,

THE WHOLE OF THE
VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.

etc. etc. etc.

contained therein.

Comprising:—

HALL—Massive Blackwood Inlaid

Side Table with Arm-chairs to match,

Flower Stands, Flower Bowls, Portiere

Curtains, etc.

DRAWING ROOM:—Complete Suite in

covered Upholstered Suite, Settees and

Chairs, Corded Silk Curtains, Pier

Glasses with Console Tables by Wm.

Lowell, Ltd. Armchair, Hugs and

Carpet Engravings, Paintings, Old Bronze

and Brass Vases and Fire Brassers,

Coal Scuttles, etc. Enamelled Bath,

Large Teak Ice Chest (Lau's Crawford

make), Kitchen and Pantry Utensils.

Also

A quantity of very fine Cut-glass,

Antipiano, by Kuchis (Practically

New) with Records,

Cottage Piano "Montre"

Cabinet Victrola with Records (Practically New).

Two Cabinet Gramophones with

Records,

Combination Safe,

Trade Sewing Machine "Singer"

newly new,

Electricians,

Two and Four Blades Ceiling Fans,

Table Fans,

Headings Lamps and Fittings through

out house.

Terms:—Cash.

Catalogues may be had on application

to the Undersigned.

On view from Thursday, 30th

November, 1917.

HUGHES & HOUGH

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1917. 2248

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

FRIDAY,
the 2nd November, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.

Comprising:—

Tea Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards

Dinner Tables, Extension Dining Table

and Chair, Chintz and Sofas, Arm

chairs, etc. Wardrobes and Toilet Tables,

Cots, Miscellaneous Furniture, Pictures,

Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Wash

including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Standard

Brass Fenders and Fire Brassers, a few

lotus Porcelain and Curios, etc. Pantry

and Kitchen Utensils, Electric Lamps,

Enamelled Bath, Carpets and Rugs,

several sets Ivory Billiard Balls and

116-Bore Sporting Gun.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 28, 1917. 2249

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 3rd November, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

FOUR FOX TERRIER PUPS.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 29, 1917. 2250

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 3rd November, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE
etc. etc.

(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience
Sale.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 30, 1917. 2247

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 3rd November, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

PATELL & CO.
ORIENTAL PRODUCE
EXPORTERS,

SILK MERCHANTS,

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
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HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS,
HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

the 9th and 10th November, 1917,

commencing each day at 2.15 p.m.,

at No. 23, Lyndhurst Terrace,

THE WHOLE OF THE
VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.

etc. etc. etc.

contained therein.

Comprising:—

HALL—Massive Blackwood Inlaid

Side Table with Arm-chairs to match,

Flower Stands, Flower Bowls, Portiere

Curtains, etc.

DRAWING ROOM:—Complete Suite in

covered Upholstered Suite, Settees and

Chairs, Corded Silk Curtains, Pier

Glasses with Console Tables by Wm.

Lowell, Ltd. Armchair, Hugs and

Carpet Engravings, Paintings, Old Bronze

and Brass Vases and Fire Brassers,

Coal Scuttles, etc. Enamelled Bath,

Large Teak Ice Chest (Lau's Crawford

make), Kitchen and Pantry Utensils.

Also

A quantity of very fine Cut-glass,

Antipiano, by Kuchis (Practically

New) with Records,

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE POSITION ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The news from Italy shows that the Allies' prompt assurances of practical help has had the best effect.

General Cadorna has now got his armies under full control after the inevitable confusion resulting from the first shock of the Austro-German onset.

The Italians are falling back on the Tagliamento line to the west of Udine and are fighting desperate rearguard actions.

Meanwhile the Austro-German attack seems to have lost its first impetus and now that the enemy has come into the open, a pitched battle on an unprecedented scale is possible.

The German accounts of the operations say that Tolmino was chosen as the breaking through point because the Italians had only two brigades on that front, with small reserves.

THE CAPTURE OF UDINE.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

A German official "message" announces the capture of Udine.

AN ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

An Italian official message states: The withdrawal on our new position continued yesterday.

The destruction of the bridges over the Isonzo and the successful action of our covering units has detained the enemy's advance.

The enemy is in contact with the hostile vanguards.

A FOOTING ON VENETIAN SOIL. We are pressing towards the Tagliamento.

The Austro-Germans, from the Carnic Alps, have gained a foothold on Venetian soil on the west front.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

An Austrian official report, by wireless, says:—

We wrested the enemy frontier positions south-westward of Travis, near Pontefal, in the Pioecker region and at Great Pal.

GERMANY AND AFRICA.

AN ARROGANT GERMAN DEMAND.

ALL AFRICA MUST BECOME GERMAN.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes a leading article on the subject of German Colonial troops, which is specially interesting as showing the views of the influential people whom this newspaper represents in regard to the creation of a great African army.

The journal admits that the German African colonies were organised for the purpose of carrying on a war of conquest against the African colonies of other European Powers.

In reference to a French statement that there were 40,000 perfectly equipped native troops in addition to strong European reinforcements, the paper says there were only 15,000 native troops with 3,000 Europeans.

The article goes on to say that it is a great pity that the German Colonial Army was not five times as large, for in that case the Allies would not have been able to bring such vast numbers of Colonial troops to the European theatres of the war.

The experience of this war shows that the East African native, if efficiently trained and led by Europeans, makes an efficient soldier while the South-west African makes an even better soldier. In order to prevent her colonies being overrun in future, Germany must make full use of these resources of man-power, and such natives as have hitherto not been subject to Germany must come under her rule, while all foreign colonies which have made war against the German colonies must become German property.

Germany must have a strong Colonial Army in order to strengthen her position and at the same time weaken that of her

BRITISH WAR FINANCE.

NEW VOTE OF CREDIT.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introducing a vote of credit for £400,000,000 said that the vote was to supply the necessary funds until the first week in January. The average daily expenditure from the beginning of the financial year to September 29, had been £6,648,000, being an increase of £1,237,000 over the budget estimate. The increase was made up under the following heads:—

Army and Navy, £500,000. Miscellaneous services, £306,000. Advances to the Allies and to the Dominions, £341,000.

APPRECIATION OF AMERICA'S HELP.

Mr. Bonar Law expressed the deep appreciation of the British and Allied nations of the assistance of the United States in financing purchases in America. Until the United States entered the war the method of financing purchases there and the question of exchange had proved almost insoluble problems and America's assistance was all the more generous in view of the fact that they were incurring expenditure at a much heavier rate than that of the Allies.

Dealing with the excess over the budget estimate of expenditure, which was recoverable, Mr. Law said that the first item was an increase of loans to the Allies and the Dominions, of £61,000,000, making a total farce, for the half-year, of £222,500,000. Secondly, there was £24,000,000 which represented advances to the Dominions which were not connected with loans and arose from the fact that the expenses of the Dominion Armies were borne in the first instance, by the British Government and refunded by the Dominions in due course. Thirdly, there was £3,500,000 paid by the War Office for commodities on behalf of the Allies, which would be gradually paid off. Fourthly, there were raw materials such as hides, timber, food stuffs and ships, totalling £74,500,000. This also was recoverable in due course, and British agents throughout the world held £15,000,000. There was thus a total of £179,000,000 which, deducted from £222,500,000, left a total of the real increase in the Budget estimate for the half year of £43,500,000.

Mr. Bonar Law proceeded to give reasons why it had been decided not to introduce a supplementary budget in order to raise more money by taxation. He said there was reason to expect that the estimated revenue from taxation would be exceeded. The position in the second half of the year, from the point of view of deadweight expenditure would probably not be quite as favourable as the first half. This was mainly due to the fixing of the price of the loaf at threepence and a very large increase in soldiers' and sailors' pay, which, together, add between £10,000,000 and £50,000,000 to the next six months' expenditure.

£39,000,000 out of £43,000,000 of the increase in expenditure was accounted for by the War Office and was mainly due to the rise in price of commodities, and also provision for a larger number of men abroad than was previously anticipated, also increase in the personnel for the aviation programme and also for a larger number of troops in Mesopotamia and, finally, the forward movement in Flanders, necessitating an increased expenditure on railways, bridges etc.

Mr. Bonar Law gave as an instance the fact that the gap between what was our railway line of communication and the extent of our advance had to be filled largely by motor transport and the increased pay for this during the past half year amounted to £5,000,000.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The National Debt at the end of financial half year, September 29, totalled £5,000,000,000 (Five billions), but there had to be deducted from this £1,100,000,000 advanced to our Allies and £180,000,000 to the Dominions. We were also entitled to deduct the gift of £100,000,000 by the Government of India, but something like £24,000,000 of this had been treated as revenue. The Indian Government however had taken the responsibility for the balance. The National Debt at the outbreak of the war was £645,000,000.

CONTRAST WITH GERMAN FIGURES.

Mr. Bonar Law contrasted the British and German financial position and pointed out that the Reichstag had passed votes of credit

amounting to £4,700,000,000, which did not include advances to Germany's Allies or items like separation allowances, which in our case came from the vote of credit. Our war expenditure, therefore, was £1,700,000 below Germany's and the latter's increased war taxation fell short by £5,000,000 of the interest on their debt. While we could not bear the strain indefinitely, it would not be want of money which would prevent us from winning the war, because we could stand the strain longer than our enemies.

AUSTRIA'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

A GLOOMY OFFICIAL REPORT.

ZURICH, Oct. 30.

In the Austrian Reichstag the Official Reporter gloomily described Austria's financial situation. He said England alone among the belligerents was able to pay the interest on war loans and moreover furnish considerable sums for current war necessities. The German finances were in an unfavourable condition.

The increased German revenue from new taxes totalled a billion marks while War Loan interest amounted to three billion. He anticipated that Austria would long suffer after the war from a very low rate of exchange.

THE POST WAR ECONOMIC MEASURES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Replies to Mr. Norton Griffiths and Mr. Peto, in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said he was having a statement prepared showing the measures the Allies of Great Britain were taking to carry out the Paris Economic Conference resolutions. Much had been done and was still being done in that connection.

PEACE QUESTIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

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THE ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, Oct. 30.

Sigoro Orlando, the ex-Minister of the Interior, has accepted the Premiership.

Sigoro Sommo retains the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

PACIFIST MEETING IN DURHAM WRECKED.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Some women wrecked a pacifist meeting at Consett, in Durham, after a free fight. The speakers had to be conducted to a place of safety.

FOMENTING REBELLION IN INDIA.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.

Three Germans have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined £2,000, and the Hindu, Lalchand, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and fined £40, for fomenting rebellion in India from America.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Silver is quoted at 43. The Market is firm and there are few offers.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

POSSIBILITY OF A MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, Oct. 29.

The political situation is more complicated and there is a possibility of a Military Government presided over by General Marina or General Weyler.

Telegrams indicate that the crisis was precipitated by the decision of the military committee of Barcelona to send a peremptory demand, direct to the King, for the satisfaction of their military aspirations, thus ignoring the Cabinet.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLORSHIP.

BAVARIA'S ENCOACHING.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30.

A Berlin message says the *Mittag Zeitung* reports that the Imperial Chancellorship has been offered to Count Hertling, who is considering the acceptance of the post.

It is significant that Bavaria is playing a prominent part in the solution of the question of the Chancellorship, thus encouraging on what has hitherto been considered a purely Prussian preserve. The *Prussian* *Münch Post* warns the Prussians against any attempt to appoint a successor to Dr. Michaelis, anybody who will embark on a campaign against the Reichstag.

CONTRAST WITH GERMAN FIGURES.

Mr. Bonar Law contrasted the British and German financial position and pointed out that the Reichstag had passed votes of credit

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THANKS TO THE FORCES.

THE PREMIER'S MOTION IN THE HOUSE.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

In the House of Commons, the Prime Minister moved a resolution of thanks to the Forces of the Crown in the following terms:—

"That the thanks of the House of Commons be given to the Navy for its faithful work upon the seas during more than three years of ceaseless danger and stress while guarding our shores and protecting us from attacks by a barbarous foe, and the commerce upon which the victory of the Allies depends."

"Also to the Army, women, medical and other auxiliary services, for their unfailing courage and endurance in defending the right through suffering and hardships unparalleled in the history of war, and for their loyal readiness to continue the work to which they had set their hand until the liberty of the world is secured."

"Also to the gallant troops from the Dominions, from India, and the Crown Colonies, who have travelled many thousands of miles to share with their comrades of the British Isles the sacrifices and triumphs of the battlefield and taken their full share in the struggle for human freedom."

"To the Mercantile Marine—for the devotion to duty with which they have continued to carry vital supplies to the Allies through seas infested with deadly peril."

"And to the House of Commons, acknowledges with grateful admiration the valour and devotion of those who have offered their lives in the service of their country, and tends its sympathy with their relations and friends in the sorrow they have sustained."

In moving the Resolution, the Prime Minister said that ever had he the leisure in these terrible times, especially in the anxiety of the last two or three days, to feel that he could not do justice to this great theme. The deeds referred to in the Resolution had won the admiration and gratitude of every subject of His Majesty, and he felt no words were needed to command acceptance of the Resolution to any body of Britons throughout the world.

Referring to the Dominions' part in the war, Mr. Lloyd George said, "They have contributed between them 700,000 and 800,000 men. What does that mean? Five times the number of our Expeditionary Force. How well they fought, those citizen armies—the ready and resourceful courage of the Canadians, how it saved France and the British Army at the second battle of Ypres! How on the heights of Vimy they swept the foe from the position where he had defied the greatest armies of the Allies for two or three years! Then the men of the southern sea of Australia and New Zealand—the dash and tenacity which enabled them first to capture the precipitous rocks of Anzac and to cling to them for months, and to capture Pozières and Bullecourt. Then the men who came in smaller contingents from South Africa. How they cleared Delville Wood with their daring! Then the noble sacrifice of the men of Newfoundland—I could not give a catalogue of all these achievements without detaining the House beyond the limit. Then India. How bravely, how loyally they supported the British arms! The memory of the powerful aid which they readily accorded in our hour of trouble will not be forgotten after the war is over, and when the affairs of India come up for examination and action. Our Colonies throughout the world; how they have helped! Never has the British Empire shown a greater and more effective unity. It was regarded as a dream by many. Now it is a fact, and a powerful fact fashioning the story of the world and the destiny of men."

Mr. Asquith, following Mr. Lloyd George, declared that the unbounded sacrifices of men and women throughout the Empire had assured victory to the Allies.

Mr. Redmond emphasised that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith had expressed the absolutely unanimous sentiments of the House.

Mr. O'Grady, on behalf of the Labourites, associated himself with the motion.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Moving the same Resolution in the House of Lords, Lord Curzon stated that Canada had sent 300,000, Australia 120,000, and New Zealand 60,000 men. India's contribution in some respects had been more remarkable, for she provided troops for a much larger number of theatres of war.

Dealing with the Navy, Lord Curzon stated that at present there was only one small German merchantman converted into an armed cruiser which had not been accounted for. Although for the past three months she had not been heard of, she was the solitary spear on the boundless ocean, and for eight he knew she was at the bottom of the sea.

Mr. Lindy George proceeded to say

that it was too early to summarise the effect of the blockade which would have been complete if we had not left the gates of the Balkans unlocked. The Grand Fleet had not had many opportunities, but that was not its fault.

(Cheers.) It was due to the enemy's knowledge of its efficacy and a recognition of its merits. (Cheers.) Since the battle of Jutland the Germans had never challenged the Grand Fleet. That was the best proof that the Germans had not trusted the veracity of their own claims to victory at Jutland. (Laughter.) The work and peril of the smaller craft of the Fleet was never ended. They were numerous, berthed by the thousand, and their hardships and dangers were hardly realised. Yet the fruits of their action were enjoyed by the population of the British Isles. There was not an ocean, sea, bay, gulf or estuary used for commerce which was not patrolled by ships of the British Navy, and the danger of their task was proclaimed by the casualties, which were proportionately equal to the casualties of the army, yet through all, the command of the sea was maintained. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lindy George next paid a great tribute to the Mercantile Marine. Before the war it was difficult to get men to join the Mercantile Marine on account of the better conditions on land. Yet, despite strain, hardship, terror and peril which had multiplied since the war, seafarers had not been found. One reason for this was the fear of the sea.

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SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due Marseilles 1917	Due London 1917

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWEETHEAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers.	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles	Due London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at a rate and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents on the arrival of assignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Godiard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to:

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S. S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, PORTS & HONOLULU.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16th. MONDAY, JANUARY 28th.

AN UNPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, 165 House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING, From HONGKONG, Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

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UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Stearns proceed in Some Cities of Great Britain, Owners of Ships
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

MR. MOREL'S SIX MONTHS SENTENCE.

PLEA OF GUILTY ON TWO CHARGES.

MAGISTRATE'S SEVERE CENSURE.

The following is a report from a London paper of the case in which Mr. E. D. Morel, secretary of the Union of Democratic Control, was sentenced at Bow-street to six months' imprisonment in the second division. He pleaded guilty to two charges under the Defence of the Realm Act, and the sentence of six months in each case will run concurrently.

The despatch in which the phrase occurs, whilst containing a certain amount of criticism, is of a remarkably fair character, and bears witness incidentally to the undivided determination of the British people as a whole. The following are quotations:

MILITARISM AND "MILITARY BEARING."

The younger officers are entirely wanting in what we are accustomed to call "military bearing," but the maxims of the type which England has trained is quite suitable to replace much of this militarism. They are on the whole strong, determined, independent courageous young fellows, full of confidence.

Stomachs and spectacles are not to be seen among them. The feeling that they are always superior to other nations gives them great calmness, and they are, therefore, not filled with any real hate towards the Germans. The war is by them quite coolly regarded as a sort of necessary clearing-up between England and Germany for predominance. They are convinced that Germany wished to conquer the world, and that England could not allow that. They are educated in their pride by the attitude of their people at home. Scale of captured letters confirm this fact.

It is just this plain, simple middle-people who are superior under the war and want peace, but these very people warn their men at the front determinedly to hold out, to bear all suffering even the worst, and that they can force victory. The English are now building themselves up to the war idea, and are obstinately determined to carry the affair through.

In any case, such words as they write help the men at the front to hold out.

Let this be noted by our own people, who talk so much about their sufferings, and write letters of complaint to those in the field.

VIEWS OF THE WAR.

As regards the war situation, the views of English officers differ very much. Some of them still trust to English victory this year. The majority, however, as generally also the men, are not so firmly of this opinion. They believe we and they are about equal to one another, and that neither will be able to conquer. But not only that, England should accept a German peace. That is the pride of a hitherto unbroken nation, and this pride is opposed to the pride on our side of the people's army, which has been unbroken for a hundred years.

English officers have a very contemptuous opinion of the U boat war. They say there is no question that the submarine war will bring them into the slightest difficulty, and they have unlimited confidence as to the development of all affairs at sea. There is one thing we should take to heart and learn from the English. I don't mean the use of English counting in tennis or the saying of English customs, but the unbroken pride which places before everything else their Fatherland and their own nation.

The value of these impressions is emphasized by the fact that they were made on the writer's mind by men who had fallen into German hands, and thus showed their pride and strength of character, probably after passing through the worst hells of the action.

Turning to Morel, Mr. Garrett said:

"Your offence is very serious one. It is a deliberate act done in the face of warning, and it might be attended with serious consequences. It is my duty to pass a sentence which will deter others from doing like swine."

Mr. Morel was allowed to see his wife and daughter, and to go to prison in a cab.

THE CASE FOR MR. MOREL.

In a statement issued by the Union of Democratic Control, they say:

"We submit that the result is a vindication of Mr. Morel's more striking and intransigent than any words of his own could be. The fact that this technical charge is the only one to which the Government can make to the repeated demands of a section of the Press for a punishment, is a strong piece of evidence that the accusation of treason which have been so recklessly made about in irresponsible quarters—accusations which Mr. Morel's distinguished service to the country and to humanity ought to have protected him—are as baseless and contemptible as his friends have always known and asserted."

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THE BRITISH OFFICER.

A GERMAN TRIBUTE.

The Special Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Rotterdam writes:

"They are generally strong determined, independent, courageous young men, full of firm confidence." This is the tribute of the German correspondent Kasten, representing the "Kriegerische Volkszeitung" of the Western front, to the British officers' corps.

The despatch in which the phrase

occurs, whilst containing a certain amount of criticism, is of a remarkably fair character, and bears witness incidentally to the undivided determination of the British people as a whole. The following are quotations:

MILITARISM AND "MILITARY BEARING."

The younger officers are entirely wanting in what we are accustomed to call "military bearing," but the maxims of the type which England has trained is quite suitable to replace much of this militarism. They are on the whole strong, determined, independent courageous young fellows, full of confidence.

Stomachs and spectacles are not to be seen among them. The feeling that they are always superior to other nations gives them great calmness, and they are, therefore, not filled with any real hate

towards the Germans. The war is by them quite coolly regarded as a sort of necessary clearing-up between England and Germany for predominance. They are convinced that Germany wished to conquer the world, and that England could not allow that. They are educated in their pride by the attitude of their people at home. Scale of captured letters confirm this fact.

It is just this plain, simple middle-

people who are superior under the war and want peace, but these very people warn their

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES.

Thursday, 1st November.—5.30 p.m.—Left Half Company (Gun numbers, other than specialists), Belchers Battery.

Friday, 2nd November.—7.30 a.m.—Right Half Company (Range Takers' Class and Gun numbers as detailed at Belchers Battery).

7.30 p.m.—Left Half Company (Lay-ers' and Setters' Class only), at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m.—Left Half Company (Lay-ers' and Setters' Class only), at Belchers Battery.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

28th Inst. to 2nd November.

Nightly, F. L. Manning at Belchers and Lyceum as per Rosters posted at Headquarters.

OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.

Belchers.—2nd Lieut. Matthewman, Lyceum.—2nd Lieut. Hill.

Stonecutters.—2nd Lieut. Marley.

PARADES FOR INSTRUCTION.

At Belchers at 8 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Staff-Sergeant, Owendine and Parsons, R.E., Corp. Tay and 2nd Corp. Norris, R.K.D.C.

TRANSFER.

The undermentioned are transferred as follows:

From Lyceum to Lyceum, Capt. F. W. James, who resumes duty as O. S. C. D.E.L. Lyceum.

From Lyceum to Stonecutters, Lieut. B. J. Stevenson, who resumes duty as O. S. C. D.E.L. Stonecutters.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

"A" Company.

PARADES.

Thursday, 1st November.—4.45 p.m.—No. 2 Platoon (N.C.O.'s and men as detailed by Lieut. Blason), at King's Park Range.

Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, Dress, Drill order with pouches.

5 p.m.—No. 3 Platoon (N.C.O.'s and men as detailed by Lieut. Kennedy), at Kennedy Road Range, Dress, Clean, fatigue.

Friday, 2nd November.—4.45 p.m.—No. 2 Platoon (N.C.O.'s and men as detailed by Lieut. Blason), at King's Park Range.

Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, Dress, Drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m.—No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Scandal Point, Musketry instruction, Dress, Drill order with two small pouches.

"B" Company.

THURSDAY, 1st November.

8.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course Part 2, Practices 10 and 11, at Peak Range. The following will attend:

Pte. P. L. Knight, R. McGregor, W. L. Leah, W. E. Roberts, D. J. McMurray, W. Sinclair, W. Nicholson, G. H. Hogg, J. Findley, Miller and A. S. Gubay.

FRIDAY, 2nd November.—6.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 10 and 11, at Peak Range. The following will attend:

Pte. G. Severn, A. Ritchie, G. T. Edkins, G. E. Wetton, H. C. Gale, E. R. Halifax, C. H. P. Hay, A. G. M. Fletcher and M. J. Stabb.

MACHINERY OWN COMPANY.

WELL, FOR ALL PARADES. CLEAN FATIGUE.

(EXCEPT 31. 10. 17.)

THURSDAY, 1st November.—11.15 a.m.—Men detailed below, at Headquarters, Private Fraser, Harpo, Jack, Laburn, Logan, MacDonald, A. McKenna, Fingert and Todd.

FRIDAY, 2nd November.—9.15 p.m.—Nos. 1 and 2 Guns at Headquarters. Any Hongkong residents attached to Nos. 1 and 2 Guns unable to attend at Kowloon Docks on Monday or Tuesday, will parade at Headquarters on Thursday, the 1st November, at 5.15 p.m.

MOUNTED SECTION.

THURSDAY, 1st November.—9.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables.

Dress, Drill order.

THURSDAY, 1st November.—9.15 p.m.—"F" and "G" Classes at Headquarters.

FRIDAY, 2nd November.—9.15 p.m.—"A" Class at Happy Valley, Station Work.

RECRUITS.

FRIDAY, 2nd November.

5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground, under 2nd Lt. Berry, Corps. Meade, and Corps. Dress, Drill order.

"D" COMPANY.

FRIDAY, 2nd November.

5.30 p.m. New members (joined since 1.9.17) at Headquarters, under C.S.M. Cooke and Corp. Edmonds.

DRILL.

On duty from 1st Oct. to 7th Nov., inclusive, "A" Company.

On duty 5th Nov., Signalling Section.

On duty 5th Nov., Mounted Section.

On duty 10th Nov., Machine Gun Company.

Orderly Officer from 28th instant to 4th November, Lieut. C. H. Blason.

Orderly Officer from 4th to 10 November, Lieut. H. R. B. Hancock.

HOCKEY NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Hongkong Hockeys Association, consisting of 21 members, will be held on Friday, 1st November, at 8 p.m. at the Club.

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Hongkong, Oct. 23, 1917. 2288

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HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

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On demand, 2/11.

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On demand, 12/11.

On Manila—

On demand, 2/11.

On demand, 2/11.

On Shanghai—

On demand, 2/11.

On demand, 2/11.

On London—

On demand, 2/11.

On demand, 2/11.

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